

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1880.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at \$4.00 a year, postage included; parts of a year at the same rate.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Monday, Feb. 9th, 1880.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

MAYOR,
FERAMORZ LITTLE.
ALDERMEN,
First Municipal Ward,
E. F. SHEETS.
Second Municipal Ward,
HENRY DINWOOKEY.
Third Municipal Ward,
A. H. RALEIGH.
Fourth Municipal Ward,
DAVID O. CALDER.
Fifth Municipal Ward,
ALEX. C. PYPHER.
COUNCILORS,
JOSEPH BOOTH,
JACOB WEILER,
JOHN CLARK,
THOS. E. TAYLOR,
HARRISON SPERRY,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
O. F. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.
RECORDER,
JOHN T. CAINE.
TREASURER,
PAUL A. SCHEITLER.
MARSHAL,
ANDREW BURT.
ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR,
JOHN R. WINDER.

SIDNEY HUNSON would like to hear a school district representation boom. It is a hard thing to make it boom.

THE Tribune calls upon Chief Justice Hunter to apologize to the organ for having taken part in the gubernatorial controversy in behalf of Governor Emery. His honor is evidently new to the country and unacquainted with the ways of Red Head, and he would never have delayed so long the humbling of himself now demanded. If the judge will ask his associates and others herabout he will learn that they all do it, when the task may not be so hard.

THE NEW YORK Herald, or James Gordon Bennett—which, by the way, are synonymous terms—starts an Irish relief boom that is decidedly characteristic of the great newspaper and its big-hearted proprietor. After investigating the matter and satisfying itself that the alleged distress was genuine the Herald calls for contributions to the relief fund, and shows its sincerity by giving \$100,000. Only Bennett could have done this, and we fear that only Bennett would have done it.

GOVERNOR THOMAS' veto of the bill allowing railroad companies to own and operate coal mines is a paper that does his excellency as much credit as did his message to the Legislature on the opening of the session. The Governor's position is sound. His approval would have made not only possible but exceedingly probable in the near future some oppressive botleg monopolies hereabout, from which the community generally would suffer, while private wrong would be done to private owners of coal mines. The Legislature quickly saw the evil and did itself credit by promptly passing the bill minus the objectionable section. It is hoped that the lawmakers and the Governor will work together as harmoniously during the remaining days of the session as they have so far.

WHILE OUR own Legislature is studying the propriety of adding to woman's rights under the law, the law-makers of New York are endeavoring to take away one of the few "rights" the ladies already possess—namely, their right to walk around a hall for hours, days and weeks, blistering their feet, swelling their joints and wrecking their physical constitutions generally. A bill has been introduced in the legislature of the state named for making it a misdemeanor for any female to engage in a public pedestrian match. The eastern lawmakers will not be assailed very savagely, for only those women possessing finely moulded limbs and "charming forms" will comply, and it is a notable fact that females of such limbs and forms are not usually given to finding fault with the lack of justice, courtesy or right on the part of men toward their sex.

ANOTHER. Another of those dreary but reprehensible forces, so many of which have marked the course of judicial affairs in this territory, was terminated yesterday. Twelve or fifteen years ago Ike Potter, a notorious horse thief and renegade, and a partner in crime, were killed at Coalville. It was said at the time that they met their death while trying to escape from jail. It was afterwards alleged that the killing was illegal, and by a mob who took that summary method of getting rid of two bad characters. However the killing was done, the country was relieved of a couple of fellows, whose crimes in any other of the western territories would long before have won for the perpetrators hempen halters which would have been adjusted by vigilantes. Periodically since Potter and

his pal's death, several well-known citizens of Coalville have been subjected to annoyance and put to great expense by the federal courts here. Two or three indictments charging them with murder have been found, and prosecuting officers have ranted and raved about the case a good deal. This has been one of the cases from which much anti-Mormon capital has been sought to be made. The accused have frequently gone into court and asked for trial, but all to no purpose. As there was clearly nothing in the charge, more could be kept by keeping it hanging over the men, than in its settlement. District attorneys have successively staved off the trial, and district judges helped them in it, until lately the demands of the defendants became so loud that the courts could no longer turn a deaf ear to them. At the late term of the court the prosecuting officer was informed that he must be ready for trial now, as no more delays would be granted. The result is seen in the proceedings yesterday. The prosecution had not a line of testimony against the accused, who were promptly acquitted by the jury.

The question very naturally arises, upon what evidence were the men indicted? If there was sufficient testimony to warrant a presentment by the grand jury, there should have been enough to make a showing on the trial. The fact of the matter is, the grand jury had no testimony that would justify an indictment. The prosecuting officers knew there was nothing in the case. But it was enough for the jurors and attorney to know that the parties were Mormons. The indictment would answer all the purposes of both, hence it was presented, and has since been prated about in the papers and the defendants talked of as if they were murderers of the bloodiest and most cowardly character. There should be some means of redress for men thus shamefully and maliciously maligned, as well as put to unnecessary expense by the judiciary.

However, there are indications that something of a reform has set in. Modern grand juries do not seem so ready to indict merely for "the fun of indicting," and manifest more of a disposition to ask whether there is evidence making a conviction probable. The courts also, do not seem so anxious to "go for" anybody and everybody, without excuse or shadow of reason. The Potter case is one of the last of the old affairs, and now that the bottom has fallen from it, let us hope that ere long the end will be reached and a clear calendar presented.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, 4.—Slater, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill directing the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the Warm Springs and certain other tribes of Indians occupying reservations in Oregon for the extinguishing of their title to land now occupied by them, and for their removal to the lands or reservations without the limits of Oregon. Printed and recommended.

Hereford introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 4th, 1864, conferring on the quartermaster general, commissary general and accounting officer of the treasury, authority to examine, adjudicate and settle claims accruing to loyal citizens of the United States for supplies taken by, or furnished for use and used by United States armies. The bill confers jurisdiction in such cases upon the United States district courts, which shall certify their judgment to Congress, and Congress may appropriate money for such judgments, if favorable. All such claims now pending before Congress or the officers above named are also referred by the bill to the district courts. Referred.

The bill authorizing the conversion of national gold coins into national notes, passed, and the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors opened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Washington, 4.—Consideration was resumed of the bill of the judiciary committee, amending certain sections of the act determining the jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts and regulating the removal of causes from state to federal courts.

The regular morning hour expiring, the bill went over without action.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the joint resolution appropriating \$20,000 to enable the commissioner of fish and fisheries to represent the United States at the international fishery exhibition in Berlin in April next.

On the resolution to enable the United States to be represented by fish commissioner in the international fish exhibition at Berlin being considered, Denner and Morton urged the necessity of such representation, and the benefits which would accrue to the United States. The committee rose and the resolution passed—165 to 65. The House then went into committee of the whole on the revision of rules.

Money moved to amend rule 11 so that the preparation of the postoffice appropriation bill shall be made by the postal committee. He was astonished that Garfield and Blackburn should threaten a vote against the rule unless the monopoly of the committee on appropriations was maintained.

Blackburn explained his position and said Money's committee was the most dangerous claimant for additional powers.

Conger opposed restricting the committee on appropriations in the performance of regular duties, but favored taking from that committee power to originate legislation. It necessary to prevent this he would vote to reduce the appropriation committee to a position where it was shorn of any power. After considerable acrimonious debate, Money's resolution was defeated, 90 to 97. Adjourned.

The Senate, yesterday, considered the nomination of Morton for collector of revenue for California, and after a lengthy discussion definite action on the matter was deferred until Thursday. The prospects are that he will be rejected.

A FINE assortment of Programme and Ball Cards at the Herald office.

GRANT.

Pennsylvania Writes His Name in Her Perpetual Banner.

A Big Fight in the Keystone Republican State Convention.

Harrisburg, 4.—The republican state convention met in the Opera House at noon and was called to order by Chairman Hooten, of the state central committee.

S. H. Miller, of Mercer, moved that Russell Everett be appointed temporary chairman.

General Albright moved to substitute the name of George V. Lawrence. A vote was taken and the result was, Everett, 188; Lawrence, 92. A victory for Grant people.

It was decided that a committee of one from each senatorial district be appointed on resolutions and committees on county resolutions, and permanent organization were also appointed.

Cesena offered a resolution that a committee of nine be appointed to report, subject to approval, a list of delegates, with their addresses, to the Chicago convention, and a list of electors, after consulting with delegations from various districts.

Stewart, of Franklin, offered the following amendment: Resolved, That a committee of one from each of the congressional districts be appointed, whose duty it will be to report to the convention the names of four delegates at large to the national convention, and two electors at large, and also a list of delegates to the national convention who are to be chosen by delegates from respective districts including in their report the names of those persons who are already been chosen as delegates from their respective districts, by action of the people thereof.

Both resolutions, however, were withdrawn and the convention took recess for an hour.

Washington, 4.—Upon resuming, the committee on contested seats made a report, which was adopted. Cesena's resolution was re-introduced, and Stewart once moved to amend it as indicated before recess. Stewart spoke earnestly in favor of his amendment, basing his argument on the fact, as he put it, that the convention had no more right to nominate delegates to the Chicago convention than it had to select congressmen to represent the people of each district. Amendment of Stewart was lost—100 to 150—and then the resolution as originally offered was adopted. The following was introduced by Kerr:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the republican national convention from this state are hereby instructed to support for presidential nomination General U. S. Grant, and to vote as a unit on all questions that may come before the convention.

Stone offered as an amendment: Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to support the republican party, we see no good reason for changing the position taken by the party in our own and other states in 1876, of opposition to a third presidential term, and we hereby endorse and reaffirm the resolution passed by our state convention held in this city in 1876.

Upon this question Senator Kerr argued in favor of his resolution and traced the course of the democratic party as it appeared to the republicans; he thought General Grant was the proper and only man who should get the nomination and carry the state, and he believed that the republican party to victory; he did not believe there was any danger to the country a third term, but he believed Washburn, Sherman or Blaine could carry the suffrages of the people. He did not believe in instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for any man.

The resolution was further opposed by General Koons, Darlington, Harvey and Wolfe, while Moreland and Bingham favored it. Speeches of anti-Grant people were all from a Blaine point of view, and no other names besides Grant and Blaine were mentioned at all, except in the remarks of Albright.

Stone, after arguing strongly in favor of his amendment, withdrew it, and Strong, of Topeka, offered another, to wit: To strike out the name U. S. Grant and insert that of James G. Blaine. On a vote by yeas and nays Strong's amendment was lost, 95 to 154, several Blaine people voting against it on the ground that it was not proper to instruct the delegates for any one.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, or rather that part of it which instructed the Chicago delegates to vote for Grant. Again the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote resulted 133 in favor of 112 against; that portion of the resolution instructing the delegation to vote as a unit, was then adopted by viva voce vote.

New York, 4.—The Post's Harrisburg says: Since Cameron was about the hotel all night, endeavoring to arrange a compromise, but his efforts have been of no avail, except in a few individuals. Cameron insists on carrying out his original plan of instructing the delegation to vote as a unit for Grant, through his lieutenant this morning. Cameron freely makes the threat that if Blaine men go on with their fight in the convention not a Blaine man will be allowed in the Chicago delegation. Blaine folks are making a counter-threat that in that event they will go back to their districts, elect delegates by the popular vote of the party, and appeal directly to the Chicago convention for recognition. They say this would destroy the moral force of the Cameron packed delegation.

FOREIGN.

Madrid, 2.—Five Kalypte chiefs arrived at Malaga, from Morocco, to present a petition on the part of several thousand Moors, asking to be placed under the allegiance of Spain. It is expected they will come to Madrid to confer with the ministry. They declare that if Spain declines to extend a protectorate over them, they will ask protection from France or England.

Vienca, 4.—A St. Petersburg correspondent writes that Gen. Skobelev will only command a counter-offensive if the forces be fixed at 100,000 men, which the minister of war has hitherto refused to accede to.

London, 4.—The Times, in a leader on the Queen's speech, says foreign affairs will probably be dismissed briefly. Anxious attention will have to be paid to affairs in Afghanistan; great importance will also be attached to any announcement respecting South Africa. The Queen cannot fail to refer with becoming sympathy to the distress in Ireland, but the feeling which may find expression in the royal speech will be independent of any passing phase of Irish political discontent. There is no reason to suppose that the present agitation will have any different fate from the preceding one.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A Whole Family Horribly Murdered, and Their Bodies Burned.

Lucan, Ont., 4.—For some time past incendiary fires and other misadventures have been of frequent occurrence in this neighborhood, and the Donnelly family were suspected. As a consequence there was an intense feeling of animosity against them throughout the township. A vigilance committee was formed some time ago by the settlers, as a means of protection from these outrages, which, with other precautionary measures, failed to bring about a remedy. The last fire was on Ryder Farm, on Thursday, the 15th of January, and old Donnelly and his wife were arrested at the time on suspicion of being implicated in the burning. Their examination was still pending and was to have been closed to-day, but the morning light displayed the ghastly spectacle of the remains of the inmates of the Donnelly homestead burned to a cinder, after having first been horribly hacked with an axe. It appears that about twenty men were engaged in the bloody work. A boy named Connor, who belonged to the village and was staying in the house over night when the attack was made, crept under the bed without being discovered. When the murders were committed the boy was first and last, and was then camped. The boy then emerged from his hiding place and informed the authorities. The persons murdered are James and Judy Donnelly, their youngest son, and a daughter, a niece. About the same time, midnight, another party called at the residence of Wm. Donnelly, three miles distant from the father's house, and killed him. His brother, John, being in the house, arose and went to the door, when two shots from a revolver were fired, killing him dead. The bodies of the murdered family were almost burned to a cinder, the old man and girl lying close together in the northwest corner of the house, the old man's skull being broken. Mrs. Donnelly, lying in one of the middle rooms, shows evidence of being beaten to death. The son, Tom, lies in the front part of the house. It would appear, from the large clots of blood on the outside of the door, that he was killed outside and thrown into the burning building. There is yet no clue to the perpetrators of this wholesale murder. A jury has been summoned, and an inquest will be held at once.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Fort Collins, Colorado, had a \$50,000 fire on Tuesday night; \$30,000 insurance.

The American demand for iron is causing unprecedented activity in Great Britain.

Parnell and party visited Hayes on Wednesday and called on the members of the cabinet.

A bill is to be reported to the House giving Ben Holliday \$500,000 for the loss sustained by carrying the overland mail.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has decided that a mercantile agency cannot be compelled to disclose the name of a correspondent in a suit for libel, alleged to be contained in the report of the correspondent.

A resolution has been introduced in the California assembly, asking her United States senators to withdraw their objections to the confirmation of Morton, until they can assign more valid reasons.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

February 4, 1880.

Continental Hotel.
H. Tribbe, S. S. McLaughlin, Mrs. Perry and Son, R. K. Williams, L. J. Herick, J. Canfield, F. S. Richards, Ogden, H. and Miss A. Sinden, G. Bradshaw, New York, H. C. O'Connell, Pittsburgh, E. F. Perry and wife, Park City, M. K. Cox and boy, Vallejo, W. L. Cowland, Idaho.

Valley House.
A. Gray, Corning, W. Clark, Salmon River, Davis, Bingham, E. and C. Larkin, Oakley, J. Vepwood, Cottonwood, F. J. Moore, Cheyenne.

White House.
J. Colwell, Park City, W. Waldo, Bountiful, J. Green, B. City, G. Terry, F. Fitzgerald, P. Grant, Homerville, W. Clark, T. Jones, Sandy, J. M. Lampton, R. West, J. Clark, Cherry Creek, G. Atkins and wife, Tooele, J. Shaffer, Sugar House, W. A. D. W. J. Jones, F. Chandler, E. Dahlstrom, J. M. Smith, J. G. Wilder, W. S. Brown, Bingham.

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S. S. Simpson, N. Emory.

LADIES' RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
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Mrs. S. Simpson, Mrs. L. Wurtzberger.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.
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Fred. H. Murphy, J. Malach,
Geo. Potter, Sol. H. Hirschman.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.
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H. C. Chambers, A. G. Gault,
S. E. Erb, Geo. J. R. Smith,
A. J. G. Gault, Fred. Auerbach,
G. F. Culmer, S. B. Walker,
Louis Cohen, J. Malach,
J. S. Galt, J. H. Hirschman,
J. S. Galt, J. H. Hirschman,
J. S. Galt, J. H. Hirschman.

GOVERNOR.
J. S. Galt, J. H. Hirschman.

CORINNE.
A. Kuhn, R. L. L. L.

DUNHAM.
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